## UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE: CITY OF DETROIT, . Docket No. 13-53846

MICHIGAN,

Detroit, Michigan

March 5, 2014

Debtor. 2:30 p.m.

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

HEARING RE. MOTION OF THE CITY OF DETROIT FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I) ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES FOR SOLICITATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES TO ACCEPT OR REJECT PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT AND (II) APPROVING NOTICE PROCEDURES RELATED TO CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2789); CONCURRENCE OF THE RETIREE ASSOCIATION PARTIES IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL COMMENTS OF THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF RETIREES TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2781) (DKT#2793); RESPONSE OF INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW, TO FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2791); COMMENT TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2780); SUPPLEMENTAL COMMENTS OF THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF RETIREES TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDERS ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2781); RESPONSE OF THE CITY OF DETROIT TO THE COURT'S FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2787); OBJECTION TO THE COURT'S FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2778); THE WATER AND SEWER BOND TRUSTEE'S LIMITED OBJECTION TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2794); JOINDER OF WILMINGTON TRUST, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS SUCCESSOR CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR, TO (A) COMMENT TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES AND (B) THE WATER AND SEWER BOND TRUSTEE'S LIMITED OBJECTION TO THE FIRST AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT (DKT#2796); STATUS HEARING RE. MOTION OF DEBTOR FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER, PURSUANT TO SECTION 105(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND BANKRUPTCY RULE 9019, APPROVING A SETTLEMENT AND PLAN SUPPORT AGREEMENT AND GRANTING RELATED RELIEF (DKT#2802)

# BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN W. RHODES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Debtor: Jones Day

By: HEATHER LENNOX 222 East 41st Street New York, NY 10017

(212) 326-3837

Pepper Hamilton, LLP
By: ROBERT S. HERTZBERG
4000 Town Center, Suite 1800

Southfield, MI 48075

(248) 359-7333

For Erste Ballard Spahr, LLP

Europaische By: VINCENT J. MARRIOTT, III Pfandbrief-und 1735 Market Street, 51st Floor Kommunalkreditbank Philadelphia, PA 19103-7599

Aktiengesellschaft (215) 864-8236

in Luxemburg, S.A.:

For Syncora Kirkland & Ellis, LLP Holdings, Ltd., By: STEPHEN C. HACKNEY

Syncora Guarantee, 300 North LaSalle Inc., and Syncora Chicago, IL 60654 Capital Assurance, (312) 862-3062

Inc.:

For Financial Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP

Guaranty Insurance By: KELLY DIBLASI Company: 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153

(212) 310-8032

For the Official Committee of

Retirees:

Dentons US, LLP By: CAROLE NEVILLE

CLAUDE D. MONTGOMERY

1221 Avenue of the Americas, 25th Floor

New York, NY 10020-1089

(312) 632-8390

For Ambac Arent Fox, LLP

Assurance By: CAROLINE TURNER ENGLISH

Corporation: 1717 K Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036-5342

(202) 857-6178

### APPEARANCES (continued):

For the International Union,

UAW:

Cohen, Weiss & Simon, LLP By: BABETTE A. CECCOTTI

330 West 42nd Street, 25th Floor

New York, NY 10036-6976

(212) 356-0227

For National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation:

Sidley Austin, LLP By: GUY S. NEAL 1501 K Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005 (202) 736-8041

For Bank of America:

Davis Polk & Wardwell, LLP By: MARSHALL S. HUEBNER 450 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 450-4099

For UBS AG:

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, LLP By: DANIEL J. KRAMER 1285 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019-6064 (212) 373-3020

Bingham McCutchen, LLP By: EDWIN E. SMITH 399 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10022-4689 (212) 705-7044

For US Bank as Trustee:

Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, LLP

By: DAVID E. LEMKE

511 Union Street, Suite 2700 P.O. Box 198966

Nashville, TN 37219-8966 (615) 850-8655

For Berkshire Corporation:

Garan Lucow Miller, PC Hathaway Assurance By: CHRISTOPHER P. JELINEK

1000 Woodbridge Detroit, MI 48207 (313) 446-1530

For Ad Hoc Bondholder Committee:

Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky and Popeo, PC

By: WILLIAM W. KANNEL One Financial Center

Boston, MA 02111 (617) 348-1665

### APPEARANCES (continued):

For Wilmington Drinker, Biddle & Reath, LLP

Trust Company, By: HEATH ROSENBLAT

N.A.: 1177 Avenue of the Americas, 41st Floor

New York, NY 10036-2714

(212) 248-3248

For General Police Clark Hill, PLC

and Retirement

Systems:

By: JENNIFER K. GREEN

500 Woodward Avenue, Suite 3500

Detroit, MI 48226

(313) 965-8300

Clark Hill, PLC

By: SHANNON L. DEEBY

151 South Old Woodward, Suite 200

Birmingham, MI 48009

(248) 988-5889

For the Detroit Fire Fighters

Association, the Detroit Police

Officers Associa-

tion and the Detroit Police Lieutenants & Sergeants Association:

Erman, Teicher, Zucker &

Freedman, P.C.

By: BARBARA A. PATEK 400 Galleria Officentre, Suite 444

Southfield, MI 48034

(248) 827-4100

For FMS

Wertmanagement:

Schiff Hardin, LLP By: RICK FRIMMER

233 South Wacker Drive, Suite 6699

Chicago, IL 60606-7643

(312) 258-5511

For Ad Hoc COPs

Holders:

Allard & Fish, PC By: DEBORAH L. FISH 2600 Buhl Building

535 Griswold

Detroit, MI 48226

(313) 961-6141

For Assured

Guaranty Municipal By: SAMUEL S. KOHN

Corp.:

Chadbourne & Parke, LLP

30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10012

(212) 408-1140

### APPEARANCES (continued):

For Detroit Retired Lippitt O'Keefe, PLLC City Employees By: RYAN C. PLECHA

Association, 370 East Maple Road, 3rd Floor

Retired Detroit Birmingham, MI 48009

Police and Fire (248) 723-6263 Fighters Association, Shirley V. Lightsey, and

Donald Taylor:

For David Sole: Jerome D. Goldberg, PLLC

By: JEROME GOLDBERG

2921 East Jefferson, Suite 205

Detroit, MI 48207 (313) 393-6001

For AFSCME: Lowenstein Sandler, LLP

By: PHILLIP J. GROSS 65 Livingston Avenue Roseland, NJ 07068

(973) 597-6246

Court Recorder: Letrice Calloway

United States Bankruptcy Court

211 West Fort Street

21st Floor

Detroit, MI 48226-3211

(313) 234-0068

Transcribed By: Lois Garrett

1290 West Barnes Road Leslie, MI 49251

(517) 676-5092

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please 1 2 be seated. Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan. 3 THE COURT: May we have appearances for the record, 4 please? 5 MS. LENNOX: Good afternoon, your Honor. Heather Lennox from Jones Day on behalf of the city. With me in the 6 7 courtroom are my partners, Tim Cullen, David Heiman, and Bob 8 Hertzberg from Pepper Hamilton. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 MR. MARRIOTT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vince 11 Marriott, Ballard Spahr, on behalf of EEPK and affiliates. 12 MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen 13 Hackney on behalf of Syncora. 14 MS. DIBLASI: Good afternoon, your Honor. DiBlasi, Weil, Gotshal, Manges, on behalf of Financial 15 16 Guaranty Insurance Company. 17 MS. NEVILLE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Carole Neville from Dentons on behalf of the Retiree Committee, and 18 19 with me is Claude Montgomery. 20 MS. ENGLISH: Good afternoon, your Honor. Caroline 2.1 English from Arent Fox on behalf of Ambac Assurance 22 Corporation. MS. CECCOTTI: Good afternoon, your Honor. Babette 23 24 Ceccotti, Cohen, Weiss & Simon, LLP, for the autoworkers.

25

MR. NEAL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Guy Neal,

- 1 | Sidley Austin, National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation.
- MR. HUEBNER: Good afternoon, your Honor. I'm
- Marshall Huebner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell on behalf of Bank of America.
- 5 MD KDAMED. Vous Honor Dan Kramo
- 5 MR. KRAMER: Your Honor, Dan Kramer from Paul, Weiss
- 6 for UBS.
- 7 MR. LEMKE: Your Honor, David Lemke with Waller
- 8 Lansden here for US Bank as trustee for the water and sewer
- 9 bonds.
- 10 MR. JELINEK: Good afternoon, your Honor.
- 11 | Christopher Jelinek, Garan, Lucow, Miller, on behalf of
- 12 Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corporation.
- MR. KANNEL: Good afternoon, your Honor. William
- 14 | Kannel, Mintz Levin, on behalf of the ad hoc committee of
- 15 water and sewer bondholders.
- MR. ROSENBLAT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Heath
- 17 Rosenblat of Drinker, Biddle & Reath on behalf of Wilmington
- 18 Trust National Association.
- 19 MS. PATEK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Barbara
- 20 Patek of Erman Teicher on behalf of the public safety unions.
- 21 MS. GREEN: Good afternoon. Jennifer Green on
- 22 | behalf of the Retirement Systems and also Shannon Deeby on
- 23 | behalf of the Retirement Systems as well.
- MR. FRIMMER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Rick
- 25 | Frimmer from Schiff Hardin on behalf of FMS Wertmanagement,

1 AOR.

2 MS. FISH: Good afternoon, your Honor. Deborah Fish 3 from Allard & Fish on behalf of the ad hoc COP holders.

MR. SMITH: Hello, your Honor. Edwin Smith, Bingham McCutchen, for UBS AG, co-counsel with Paul, Weiss.

MR. KOHN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Samuel Kohn of Chadbourne & Parke on behalf of Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.

MR. PLECHA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Ryan Plecha from Lippitt, O'Keefe, Gornbein on behalf of the retiree association parties.

MR. GOLDBERG: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jerome Goldberg on behalf of interested party David Sole.

THE COURT: Do we have any parties on the telephone who'd like to make an appearance?

MR. GROSS: Phillip Gross, Lowenstein Sandler, for AFSCME.

THE COURT: Hold on one second, please.

THE CLERK: Please repeat that.

MR. GROSS: Phillip Gross, Lowenstein Sandler, on behalf of AFSCME.

THE COURT: Thank you. Any others? All right. We have several things on our agenda for this afternoon. I'd like to begin with the various comments and objections that were filed in relation to the Court's order establishing

dates and deadlines and the first amended order establishing dates and deadlines. I want to thank all of you and express to the Court its appreciation for all of the work that you've put into those comments and objections. I find myself concurring with much of it, and appropriate adjustments will be made in the schedule and the dates and the deadlines on account of your submissions, so this has been valuable for the Court and I think for the process as well.

I do, however, need someone to walk me through in little baby steps the process for identifying individual bondholders because, hard as I tried, I couldn't quite get that, and that appears to be an important process here, so who volunteers?

MR. LEMKE: Your Honor, David Lemke for US Bank as trustee for the water and bondholders -- or water and sewer bondholders. So we tried to lay out the process graphically in our objection, but, in essence, what happens is that the solicitation package, once approved, would be delivered to DTC, which holds most, if not all, of these bonds except the SRF bonds in street name, and so DTC has participants, which are typically banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions that then are really the only level of holder that DTC knows, so the solicitation package would get to the participants, and then the participants would downstream those solicitation packages or packets to their customers

that may be the beneficial holders, but they might actually be holding on behalf of somebody else. They could just be custodians, and so then the custodians would have to then get those solicitation packets on down the next level until ultimately the beneficial holders receive the packets. the holders would have an opportunity hopefully to review them, get advice, legal and financial advice, fill them out, and then they go right back up that same process basically to the point where they -- ultimately those ballots get back to the participant that is the original nominee, and then that participant consolidates the ballots that come up under its holders, which are identified primarily by CUSIP numbers. It consolidates those ballots into a master ballot, then delivers that master ballot to the balloting agent for the debtor, so that's the shorthand of the process. I don't know if I left anything out, and if I did, someone can correct me. Our --

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: So how much -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. LEMKE: I was going to say our best estimate, based on other cases we've been involved in, is that that is at least a 60-day process. It could take a little longer. You might be able to do it faster, but if you really want to try to give the beneficial holders a fair and adequate opportunity we believe to have time to not only get the information but process it, understand it, get questions

answered, and get all that back up --

2 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

2.1

MR. LEMKE: -- in time, that that is --

THE COURT: So that's the round trip.

MR. LEMKE: That's the round trip, and we asked for 67 days, I think, in our proposal. It would just build in a little bit extra cushion.

THE COURT: And so how much of that is done electronically as opposed to by regular mail or other personal service?

MR. LEMKE: Oh, you may have asked me a question I'm not sure about. I don't know how -- I don't know how DTC -- THE COURT: You volunteered.

MR. LEMKE: Yeah, I did. I'm starting to regret that. I assume that the participants push out a lot of the information electronically, at least to the level of their next -- the next level down to the custodians, and that there may be a point in time where some of that gets pushed out physically by mail because you could get down to beneficial holders that are literally, you know, individuals, small companies. They're not going to all -- in fact, most of them probably are not going to be institutional holders, so I would hazard a guess that there is a combination of electronics and -- transmission and physical transmission. In addition --

THE COURT: Well, but does the transmission actually consist, whether electronically or otherwise, of the full disclosure statement, or is it simply a notice of the website to go to look at the disclosure statement and the other materials?

MR. LEMKE: My only experience is that it physically goes, that the packet physically goes. I don't know if there would be a way that would -- you could do it so that it was electronically posted. You would still have to know that obviously the notice got all the way down the cycle so --

THE COURT: Right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  LEMKE: -- they would know where to look and get all the information.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LEMKE: But at least in my past experience, yeah, they've usually been a -- it's been a CD, I think, which is what the debtor was proposing, would literally be transmitted down the line to the ultimate beneficial holders.

THE COURT: Okay. And so how does this process that you've described of drilling down, if I can call it that, work in the context of giving bond owners or holders notice of the time to object to either the plan or the disclosure statement, and how do you foresee that playing out?

MR. LEMKE: The objection -- well, objection to the disclosure statement -- I mean what happens is --

1 THE COURT: Ms. Lennox is so eager.

2 MR. LEMKE: Pardon me?

THE COURT: I'll give you a chance in a moment.

MR. LEMKE: Okay. So the objection to the disclosure statement is what we would -- the trustee would post a notice, would submit a notice to DTC that would go through the process, would also post a notice on what's called EMMA, which is an electronic site where if anyone understands how these things work they can get onto EMMA and track by CUSIP and see the notices, so typically that's the way notices of these -- those kinds of deadlines get provided to the bondholders. And, of course, the bondholders have the ability to monitor the case like any other creditor interest.

THE COURT: So how long does that take from start to actual notice?

MR. LEMKE: You know, I would assume it's at least half the time, that if you are — if you are waiting on or counting on the ultimate beneficial holder to get a physical copy of the notice or some sort of an e-mail, that that could be a full 30-day process for them to get that notice. The 60 days, remember, includes coming back up the system, and at least on — with respect to the objection to the plan — and, you know, I don't know if there is a typical case, but oftentimes that objection date is tied to the voting deadline as well, and so they actually get notice of that when they

get the solicitation package, too --

THE COURT: Okay.

1.3

2.1

3 MR. LEMKE: -- as opposed to, you know, a date prior to the vote --

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LEMKE: Okay.

THE COURT: Ms. Lennox.

MS. LENNOX: Just to clarify a couple of the questions that your Honor asked Mr. Lemke, with respect to how people got the disclosure statement notice because, as your Honor recalls, you entered an order approving that notice and also requesting that your first amended order be sent out with it. Those two documents were actually mailed by KCC and run through the DTC system by last Friday. By last Friday 173,000 notices went out, and the ones to get to the beneficial bondholders will go through that process that Mr. Lemke just indicated.

THE COURT: Um-hmm. And do you agree that that will take 30 days?

MS. LENNOX: I think for the solicitation packages, which will be a little more extensive, it might take as long as 30 days. You know, hard for me to say, you know, how many beneficial holders are congregated with one nominee and all that sort of thing, but it could take that long. With respect --

THE COURT: Well, but my question was will it take that long for what was -- what KCC just sent to get to the beneficial owners?

MS. LENNOX: Chances are with just a couple of notices, just a few pages, that should be a faster process, I would think.

THE COURT: How much faster? Any idea?

MS. LENNOX: I have no idea, your Honor. You know, the internal workings of DTC in some instances are mysterious to those of us who don't live it.

THE COURT: Wonderful.

MS. LENNOX: With respect to the solicitation packages, it is -- and we mentioned this in our solicitation motion. What we would propose to send to people who get to vote like beneficial holders, we would send a confirmation hearing notice, a CD-ROM containing the plan and the disclosure statement and any ancillary exhibits we filed by that time. We would have a physical ballot and a return envelope so they can send it back to their nominees and then probably a cover letter explaining this stuff, and so that is a physical package that for people that vote gets transmitted down the line physically because that ballot has to be filled out and signed and sent back, so that -- you know, that process I would expect would take --

25 THE COURT: Um-hmm. And why is it that the ballot

doesn't come back directly to your balloting office?

MS. LENNOX: Because the whole purpose of holding securities in street name as opposed to the -- you know, the beneficial holder, Joe Smith, owns this bond --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MS. LENNOX: -- is because, one, in some instances it's a lot more efficient to have people who are brokerdealers do this all the time, and in some cases, particularly for large institutional funds who like to trade a lot, they don't want people to know what they hold and when they hold it, and so the notices go down through the system. example, the city has no idea unless they come and tell me they're a beneficial holder who a beneficial holder is.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. LENNOX: So part of it is secrecy. Part of it is efficiency, and that's the system that we've --

17 THE COURT: Well, let's address those because they both confuse me.

MS. LENNOX: Um-hmm.

Secrecy we can guarantee with an order; THE COURT: right? Not secrecy. It's confidentiality.

MS. LENNOX: Confidentiality, yeah. In what respect?

THE COURT: Well, for example, if your balloting agent is KCC -- I don't know who it is, but --

1 MS. LENNOX: Yes, it is.

1.3

2.1

THE COURT: -- if it is, we can enter an order that prohibits them from disclosing who owns City of Detroit bonds.

MS. LENNOX: We could, and --

THE COURT: All right. So let's move to efficiency. It sounds to me like it's more efficient for ballots to go directly to them rather than through this convoluted --

MS. LENNOX: Here's the problem.

THE COURT: -- here, there, and everywhere --

MS. LENNOX: Here's the problem.

THE COURT: -- process. Yes.

MS. LENNOX: Bonds trade. The only system that keeps record of how bonds trade and who holds what at any given time is the DTC electronic system.

THE COURT: Well, I get that for sending the solicitation package to them. I don't quite get it for why it has to go back up through that to file the -- or to submit the ballot.

MS. LENNOX: Well, for a couple of things, your Honor. One is, first of all, they're going to have to -- we're going to have a voting record date. We've asked for that in the -- so they're going to know who's holding as of that date and who to send the packages to.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. LENNOX: They will also keep track of who -- I 1 2 mean things can trade after the voting record date. 3 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yes, um-hmm. 4 MS. LENNOX: And so if things traded out, they need to know who voted but who holds it right now, who's entitled 5 6 to vote but who holds it right now. In addition, on our bonds -- or on our ballots --THE COURT: Well, but they'll only send a ballot to 8 9 people who are entitled to vote; right? 10 MS. LENNOX: They will only send the ballot to the 11 people that are entitled to vote. 12 THE COURT: So if you get a ballot back, you can 13 presume it's from a person who is entitled to vote. 14 MS. LENNOX: Right, but they're the only ones. they sent the -- if they sent -- DTC -- or KCC does not have 15 16 access to DTC's internal record-keeping --17 THE COURT: Um-hmm. 18 MS. LENNOX: -- who owns what --19 THE COURT: Right. 20 MS. LENNOX: -- and in what amount. THE COURT: Right. 2.1 22 MS. LENNOX: Somebody has to verify that to us. 23 Somebody has to verify that to KCC because KCC can't do it. 24 The city can't do it. The only people --25 THE COURT: Oh, so when the ballot is filled out and

```
returned, there's information on it that has to get verified?
 1
 2
              MS. LENNOX: Yes, sir.
 3
              THE COURT: Oh, I missed that part.
 4
              MS. LENNOX: Yes, sir.
 5
              THE COURT: Okay. That explains that then.
              MS. LENNOX: Yeah.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: All right.
              MS. LENNOX: In addition, as part of our
 8
 9
     solicitation procedures, there are certain classes that get
10
     to make elections about do you want this kind of bond or that
11
     kind of bond. Those elections are also kept track of through
12
     the DTC system. Again, they're the only ones that can really
13
     do that, so they'll be the ones providing the --
14
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MS. LENNOX: -- information on that.
15
16
              THE COURT: All right.
17
              MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Thank you. Something you wanted to add,
18
19
     sir?
20
              MR. KOHN: Yes, to your question. Samuel Kohn --
2.1
              THE COURT: Your name on the record again, please?
22
              MR. KOHN:
                         Samuel Kohn of Chadbourne & Parke on
23
     behalf of Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. In Jefferson
    County, I was intimately involved with the --
24
25
              THE COURT: Would you keep your voice up for me?
```

```
MR. KOHN: Sure. In the Jefferson County Chapter 9
1
2
    case, I was intimately involved in the procedures with KCC on
 3
    behalf of my client, and I just want to address one point
 4
    about -- your Honor, about why the ballots cannot go back to
    KCC or the city is that the nominees and the banks won't do
5
    it. They won't disclose who the beneficial holders are. The
6
7
    beneficial holders have to go back to the nominees.
              THE COURT: Well, they will if I order it.
8
9
              MR. KOHN: You could try, your Honor. That's all I
10
    wanted to say, but --
              THE COURT: I'm not going to --
11
12
              MR. KOHN: -- I just don't get --
              THE COURT: -- but I don't like to be told that
13
14
    people won't do something.
15
              MR. KOHN: I understand, your Honor, and, believe
16
    me, we --
17
              THE COURT: We're not accustomed to be told no.
     It's just not -- we don't get that.
18
19
              MR. KOHN:
                         I get it.
20
              THE COURT: Okay.
2.1
                         I believe that we tried for that to
              MR. KOHN:
22
     shorten the process.
23
              THE COURT: Thank you for the forewarning, but it's
24
    not an issue. Ms. Lennox has persuaded me that we need to --
```

we need to follow that protocol.

25

MR. KANNEL: May I, your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KANNEL: William Kannel for the ad hoc water and sewer holders committee. With all due respect to Mr. Kohn, Ms. Lennox, and Mr. Lemke, and all lawyers, I have found over the years that lawyers cannot wrap their brains around the DTC system. I think probably the best way to figure out the best way to do this is to get KCC -- I don't know if somebody from KCC is here -- to explain it to your Honor. For example, in JeffCo, there were situations where certain parties were able to skip the way back up and send their ballots directly to KCC and avoid the back up through the nominee system, so there are ways to do these things, but it's KCC who gets the battle pay to figure that out, not the lawyers.

THE COURT: Um-hmm. Well, I appreciate that, but I only asked about the return trip to see if any time could be saved in the schedule by that, but if any of the ballots are going to go back through that laborious process, then we have to account for it in the process even if not all of them will, so that was the purpose of the education I was asking for there. All right. So at this point I would propose to simply throw it open to you to make your comments regarding the proposed schedule, and we'll just open it up for your free-for-all. Well, that's what it is.

MS. LENNOX: It is a bit of a free-for-all, your Honor, so I guess I might as well start as the representative of the city. And would you like me to address at all anything in the solicitation motion other than maybe things like moving deadlines?

THE COURT: I'd just as soon hold on that one.

MS. LENNOX: That's fine. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. LENNOX: So obviously we were certainly pleased with the schedule that your Honor proposed. We do want to move expeditiously, and we'll accommodate whatever schedule your Honor sets forth. We had only proposed a few changes. The first was a slight three-day request to give us a little more time, another three or four days to respond to the disclosure statement, so we asked to move that to April 28th -- or I'm sorry -- not April 28th, April 8th. We also -- if the plan objection deadline is moved, which is something that many -- I think all of the respondents have suggested, there are different dates suggested.

THE COURT: Could you pull the mike down for me, please?

MS. LENNOX: Sorry. Thank you, your Honor. The city, I think, out of all of the responders suggested the earliest date for plan objections. We suggested April 28th, and that is early by at least two weeks from the next date

proposed, but at least after that time we will know what the final solicitation version of the plan is at the disclosure statement the 14th, so we gave people two weeks to react to it. So with that, if that is the date that your Honor picks for plan objections, then we would suggest our deadline to file a combined response to those objections slightly — about two weeks later on May 12th.

In addition, we did explain to your Honor -- and you just heard some more about it -- about the solicitation process, so if we start a solicitation -- or we have the disclosure statement hearing on the 14th, we need a few days to finalize the documents and make any changes required by the hearing. KCC needs at least a week to prepare all these packages -- there's going to be over a hundred thousand -- and send them out, so we thought balloting could begin -- the solicitation process itself could begin on the 24th of April.

THE COURT: So how many days is that after that hearing?

MS. LENNOX: Ten days after the hearing, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: If we -- the city had proposed a 45-day solicitation period, which would take us from the 24th of April to June 9th. If your Honor is inclined to grant a 60-day period, that would take us to June 23rd for balloting. In that case, the -- again, we are going to -- as your Honor

may be understanding, we're going to have an enormous amount of ballots and an enormous amount of bond series coming in, so KCC would like at least ten days to try to tabulate all that stuff because they all tend to come in at the last minute anyway. So if we are going to do -- if we did a 45-day solicitation period, then the balloting would be done on the 19th of June. If we do a 60-day solicitation period, it would be tabulated by July 7th. And then we sort of just took the dates from your Honor's calendar thereafter for how he wanted to -- how you wanted to hold the hearing.

We also had proposed in terms of plan argument -your Honor had bifurcated the arguments into legal and
nonlegal.

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm giving up on that.

MS. LENNOX: Okay. Well, then I will refrain from suggesting the comments on that, but in any event, our schedule -- again, the schedule we proposed originally with a 45-day solicitation period would take us out to a confirmation hearing starting on June 23rd. If we add another two weeks to that, then we add another two weeks to that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: So thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARRIOTT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vince

Marriott, EEPK and affiliates, although I stand to speak on behalf of a group of creditors.

THE COURT: Um-hmm. I appreciate that. Thank you.

MR. MARRIOTT: And there may be one aspect of what

5 I'm going to talk about that there will be some additional,

6 but --

8

9

11

12

13

14

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- I'm hoping to cover everything that this group had. As you know, we submitted a proposed --

10 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- alternative order --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- which extended the total timeline by 30 days.

15 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: It was our objective in limiting how far we extended the total --

18 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- timeline to be sensitive to your desire for a prompt resolution of the case, and it was our -- it was our hope, in any event, that a 30-day extension would not be a material change to your vision for prompt resolution. Within that 30-day period, we proposed some additional structural and timeline changes and just that the philosophical points behind them really were making sure that

the notice periods of Rule 2002(b) and 3017(a) --

2 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- were observed in part or driven in part by the city's acknowledgement in its filing that the plan that it filed a couple of weeks ago is unlikely to be the plan it seeks confirmation of and that that will materially change with the likely date for filing the plan they will, in fact, seek confirmation of, being April 14th. In our view, that would be what would start, you know, the 28-day clock. Presumably notice would go out with the solicitation --

THE COURT: Twenty-eight-day clock for -
MR. MARRIOTT: For filing objections to the plan -
THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- which we then proposed would be May 15th. The third sort of philosophical piece is the enormous complexity of this case and the information that will be needed as to operations, assets, and liabilities within the context of what the plan ultimately proposes and the discovery that would be attendant to that and the need for sort of an orderly discovery process, and then finally the logistical difficulties which we've already discussed, which I do want to point out -- and by the way, I'll second the motion that lawyers don't understand DTC because I don't, but it's not just actually the DTC process. There is -- the

retirees also present a significant --

2 THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- logistical hurdle which Ms.

Neville I think will address in somewhat more detail. I

won't go into that now. In any event, as we indicated with

the commentary to our proposed revised order, we made five

principal changes and then some additional changes -
conforming changes necessary to --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- reflect those five structural changes. The changes are intended to provide for adequate notice, solve the logistical issues, permit the necessary discovery, and promote a process that is as efficient as possible. I'm going to organize my commentary on our proposed order a little differently -- or my discussion of it this afternoon a little differently than our commentary did. I'm going to discuss it by timeline as it relates to the disclosure statement, the plan, and discovery. I'm not going to get into the details of specific dates except to the extent that they matter to the discussion. You've got our proposed revised order, and you see what we have been proposing in that regard.

As to the disclosure statement, I'll first note that we don't propose a change to the length of the timeline with respect to the disclosure statement. It would still be

objection deadline of April 1st and a hearing on April 14th. We do propose a number of changes within the timeline.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: The first is to eliminate the waiver aspect of the moratorium.

THE COURT: I agree with you on that one.

MR. MARRIOTT: Okay. Then I'll say no more about that. The second is to insert a date by which the city would file any amendments to the disclosure statement it anticipates doing so that that is done before the objection deadline, and we're objecting to the disclosure statement that the city will actually seek approval of and not something that predates it and unnecessarily gives rise to objections that may be mooted out by revisions. We think that promotes efficiency. And the third thing with respect to the disclosure statement -- and it went to sort of the bifurcation of confirmation issues, which I understand is being eliminated, but we did think --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MARRIOTT: Right. But we did think it would -we did think there was something in that idea that had merit,
and that was as and to the extent that the plan would be
unconfirmable on its face, that that might be appropriate to
be considered at the disclosure statement stage to waste
every -- so that these packages aren't going out to a hundred

and some odd thousand people if there's a plan that on its face is unconfirmable, so we -- I'll use the word --

THE COURT: Yeah. I know there are cases that have approved that. I never have. I have always found it when I have tried to walk down that path to be actually more confusing and less efficient in the long run, so I'm not persuaded to do that here.

MR. MARRIOTT: Okay. So that's the disclosure statement. The plan. We do propose changes to the plan timeline.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: First, we propose to push the objection deadline to after the close of at least document discovery.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: This is -- the idea here is that nobody wants to be litigating things that don't have to be litigated.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: An earlier -- before we have any sort of idea of what the plan is and sort of the support for it, any plan objection would have to be more general and more kitchen sink than I think would be useful either to the city or --

THE COURT: I assume we're going to get that no

matter what the deadline is.

MR. MARRIOTT: Well, I would hope not. I mean I hope we could have targeted objections.

THE COURT: I mean in our standard mode of litigation in this country, we have a request for relief, we have a response, and then we have discovery on what the issues are that arise from the moving paper and the response.

MR. MARRIOTT: Well, in --

THE COURT: This is a variation from that.

MR. MARRIOTT: It's not an atypical variation. I mean it is not -- it is more the case than not that in large complex Chapter 11's, plan objections are due at the same time as votes. We're not asking for that. We're not asking for that not because it wouldn't be better for us because that would also be the conclusion of most discovery, but we're not asking for that because we understand the value of providing to the Court and to the city at least the principal objections to the plan earlier in the process rather than later.

THE COURT: In the eligibility phase here, we had initial objections, and then didn't I also allow for supplemental objections that arose from the discovery process?

MR. MARRIOTT: We're proposing a variant of just that. In other words, our proposal --

THE COURT: I do recall that correctly? 1 MR. MARRIOTT: Yes. I think that was --2 3 THE COURT: Okay. So why not that process here? 4 MR. MARRIOTT: Well, we're proposing a variant of that process in that we need 28 days from whatever plan is 5 actually going to be solicited. 6 THE COURT: Right. MR. MARRIOTT: Let's assume that the city has its 8 9 final plan on April 14th, which is what I understand their 10 aspiration to be based upon what they filed on Friday. We 11 propose a --12 THE COURT: By the way, parentheses, does that mean 13 mediation will be done by then? 14 MR. MARRIOTT: Are you asking me? 15 THE COURT: Um-hmm. You're the one at the -- you're 16 the one that volunteered. 17 MR. MARRIOTT: I don't know. So the March 15th date we're proposing --18 19 THE COURT: You see my concern. 20 I do, but the March -- the May 15th MR. MARRIOTT: 2.1 date we're proposing for initial plan objections is within a 22 few days of the 28-day notice requirement anyway and has the 23 advantage of under our proposed order being at the end of 24 document discovery, and then our proposal provides for 25 supplemental objections to the plan based upon the conclusion

of discovery and the results of voting because the results of voting could have an impact on what objections can or can't any longer be made. Let's see. All right. I think that that's basically what I wanted to discuss regarding the plan timeline. THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARRIOTT: Finally, Judge, we've adjusted the

timeline for discovery and added a few date points --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

MR. MARRIOTT: -- for two reasons. First is to promote the efficient conduct of discovery. Depositions tend to get repeated if document production is either incomplete or --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- not yet made before, so we've tried to build in time to get documents and then do discovery, so we've pushed out some of the deadlines for taking depositions --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- to allow there to be sufficient time to take them after document production. We have also added some dates for the disclosure of witnesses in sufficient time to allow --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

25 MR. MARRIOTT: -- depositions to be taken of those witnesses who have been disclosed, and we've just -- we've also, as a generic matter, built in additional time overall for discovery because of the complexity and the various issues that will need to be addressed in connection with a fully developed record for this Court come the confirmation hearing whenever the confirmation hearing occurs. And as I say, our proposal is to push that out to the middle of July, so 30 days. That's what -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

THE COURT: Let me go back to the plan objection deadline.

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes.

THE COURT: And I want to -- I want to separate the bondholders from the rest of you for just a moment because it may be necessary to give them a later deadline, so we'll separate. Isn't it fair to conclude that you all have known at least in broad principle what the city's plan would be for months and that you have been working on your plan objections for at least that long?

MR. MARRIOTT: But, Judge, I actually don't know that that is fair to say. The treatment proposed by the city for various classes of creditors, including the creditors — the holders of the comps, in both public and nonpublic iterations — and I can't, therefore, sort of walk you through the changes, but there have been changes, and there have been material, and the latest version of the plan is

different in treatment of various creditors than earlier iterations of what have been proposed.

THE COURT: No. I get all that, but the objections that are available under the Bankruptcy Code are limited in number.

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes, but --

THE COURT: And, you know, let's --

MR. MARRIOTT: I don't know how --

THE COURT: -- you know, put our cards on the table here and agree that whatever objections are available will be made.

12 MR. MARRIOTT: Yes.

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARRIOTT: But -- yes, that's true. Whatever objections are available, but --

THE COURT: And presumably you've been researching and getting going on them for months.

MR. MARRIOTT: Nevertheless --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRIOTT: Nevertheless, most of these objections, including the most significant ones, best interest of creditors, feasibility, fair and equitable, they are mixed questions of law and fact, and to simply say --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: I mean to simply file an objection

that says the plan fails to meet the best interest of creditors test objection -- objection to a plan, it would be -- I think it's more useful to everybody if we can say the plan fails to meet the best interest of creditors because, and --

THE COURT: That would help me.

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes. And the "because" depends on a number of things. One --

THE COURT: Right. What's the plan, of course.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- what the plan ultimately -- and, two, what discovery might reveal about what the debtor's other alternatives would have been that were not pursued and would have resulted in a better treatment for creditors.

That's the reason, in our view, that we need the 28-plus days after the actual plan has been filed and the conclusion of some discovery to file an initial objection that's at least meaningful and helpful.

MR. MARRIOTT: Fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- which is what do you foresee about the document discovery which will come in addition to the plan itself and the disclosure statement --

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes.

THE COURT: -- that will enable you to fill in that

"because" blank more specifically?

1.3

MR. MARRIOTT: Judge, the document discovery will go to such things as the city's calculation of its various liabilities, the city's valuation of its various assets, the city's operational intentions and whether or not those operational intentions are as much as could be done to create additional revenue or not. For example, if asset "X" is valued under the plan at dollar "Y" and the plan provides for a particular treatment of that asset and, in fact, creditors believe that it's not worth "Y," it's worth "Y" plus, that would be a best interest of creditors objection, for example, but one that would be informed by discovery that would make --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- clear the debtor's views and why the debtor held them, and we could indicate what our views are and why we disagree with the debtor.

THE COURT: Um-hmm. Okav.

MR. MARRIOTT: If you have no more questions for me, I will cede the podium to Ms. Neville, who will discuss the other logistical hurdle.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

MS. NEVILLE: Carole Neville on behalf of the Retiree Committee. Your Honor, I'm going to lobby you for a longer period of time for solicitation of the retirees for

similar reasons.

2.1

THE COURT: How much time?

MS. NEVILLE: I would like the same 60 days that the bondholders are asking for. Our problems are different.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MS. NEVILLE: We are contemplating individualized ballots, which means that there has to be an agreement with the city on the calculation of the claims that are going to be voted. They have to be sent to retirees. Well, first we need a disclosure statement that -- or a disclosure addendum or attachment that's tailored to the retirees, which we haven't gotten yet or seen or worked on.

THE COURT: Which would disclose what?

MS. NEVILLE: Well, I think it would be a simplified version of the description of the plan and the treatment of retirees because I can't imagine sending out the CD's to a population that has thousands over 85 --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MS. NEVILLE: -- and expecting it to be really understood.

THE COURT: I agree with you. I'm very concerned about that, and as I said before, the primary two things creditors want to know -- and I assume this is the retirees -- is how much they're going to be paid and when.

MS. NEVILLE: Well, complicated question in case of

a pension and healthcare benefits, so --1 2 THE COURT: But it can't be. It has to be --3 MS. NEVILLE: Well --4 THE COURT: -- straightforward for the people to understand what they're voting on. 5 MS. NEVILLE: Well, I understand that, and it can be 6 7 simplified, but it needs to be a little bit separate from what the regular creditors are getting to walk people through 8 9 it, and the calculation itself is complicated where we need 10 the help of actuaries. We need accord among the actuaries to 11 get to that point where -- and it's close. 12 THE COURT: Has that been challenging? 1.3 MS. NEVILLE: Yeah, it's challenging, but it's closer than you would imagine. So then -- and then so after 14 15 that there is a formulation of these 32,000 individualized 16 ballots, sending them out and collecting them, and they, too, 17 have a confidentiality problem because we certainly don't want to disclose people's pension amounts and their Social 18 Security numbers or any other identifying --19 20 THE COURT: How did you get to 32,000? I thought it 21 was 20,000. 22 MS. NEVILLE: Yes, but there are beneficiaries who 23 are entitled to balloting, and there's active vested --

vested active employees, so --

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

24

25

MS. NEVILLE: -- you add it all together, and it 1 2 comes out to --3 THE COURT: Okay. MS. NEVILLE: -- 32,000 ballots that we have, so I am lobbying for the same --5 THE COURT: You want to send each one of them an 6 7 individualized ballot. MS. NEVILLE: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: And by "individualized," do you mean their name on it and what else? 10 11 MS. NEVILLE: State their claim amount, what they're 12 voting, because that's the only way I think we can calculate 13 whether the classes accept or reject the plan. 14 THE COURT: Um-hmm. 15 MS. NEVILLE: So we have to give people -- and they can't calculate it themselves. I mean I looked at some of 16 17 the proofs of claim that were filed, and they're -- by individuals, and they're all over the map, so we need to do 18 that, and that's a long involved process. 19 20 THE COURT: And have you worked with the city yet on 2.1 how to -- what the formula is to calculate that? 22 MS. NEVILLE: We are. We're working towards that, 23 yeah. I think --24 THE COURT: That's where the actuaries come in? 25 MS. NEVILLE: Right; right.

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MS. NEVILLE: We are getting to that point. 3 actuaries are meeting. They have a timetable to agree on 4 numbers on the 21st of March. It's not such an easy process. 5 THE COURT: Right. MS. NEVILLE: So that's number one. Number two, I 6 7 want to -- I want to focus again --THE COURT: So it's 60 days from what to what that 8 9 you're asking for? 10 MS. NEVILLE: I think I would concur with the 11 bondholders on the deadline, so I think what that means is 12 it's -- the voting deadline would be moved to the 23rd of 13 June, to 60 days from --14 THE COURT: Right, but it's 60 days from --MS. NEVILLE: The mailing of the solicitation 15 16 package. 17 THE COURT: Package. Okay. 18 MS. NEVILLE: The 24th. The second thing I wanted to address with your Honor is this issue of unconfirmable on 19 20 its face. 21 THE COURT: Which I already said I'm not going to 22 do. MS. NEVILLE: I know, but I'm going to try and lobby 23 24 you a little bit, if I may. 25 THE COURT: You may make your record.

MS. NEVILLE: Your Honor, this is a serious question for the retirees because their other post-employment benefit claims are classified in the same class as their pension claims, so we would be soliciting ballots -- if we don't resolve this issue on the disclosure statement deadline, we would be sending people ballots that wouldn't necessarily be the vote for the class or would be the vote for the class that would be inappropriate because the OPEB claim and the pension claim are two different claims. And at the moment, for the police and fire-fighters, the OPEB and the pension claims are classified in the same class, and the same thing is true for the General Retirement System. They're two different claims. They get different treatment within the class, and so I think we have to resolve at the disclosure statement stage before we solicit whether we have the proper classification.

THE COURT: Any other issues?

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. NEVILLE: There are other issues, but I think this is the one that just really leaps out because it involves solicitation as well as confirmation. You have to have -- you'd have to design the --

THE COURT: You may have opened the door a crack.

MS. NEVILLE: I opened the door a crack. All right.

THE COURT: You may have.

MS. NEVILLE: Thank you. Well, that's all I have to

say.

1.3

2 THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEMKE: Your Honor, David Lemke on behalf of US Bank as trustee for the water and sewer bonds. I don't have anything to really disagree with here, and we support the schedule that was laid out with maybe one exception, and that is -- you referenced it -- that the -- what we would ask for was a 30-day deadline to vote and to object to the plan so that the objection date and the voting date would run simultaneously for the bondholders. If the solicitation package goes out on April the 24th, as is indicated, then that would be a June 23rd deadline. We did actually ask for June --

THE COURT: You said 30, but you meant 60.

MR. LEMKE: Sixty. I'm sorry. Yes. Sixty. We did ask for June the 30th -- that's where I got the 30 -- June the 30th to be that deadline. That gives us another seven days. It's really 67 days. And then we felt like if you had June 30th, that would give adequate time for the balloting agent to do their tabulation, the ten days, and then if the confirmation hearing started on July the 14th or someday after that, there would be adequate time to get whatever additional pretrial issues needed to be addressed, but I did want to make sure that we were clear on what we were asking for there.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

2 MR. LEMKE: Thank you.

1.3

THE COURT: Anyone else?

MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. You've been very diligent about reading the pleadings, and I don't have anything to add to the one that we filed.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Any other comments or objections before I recall the city? Ms. Lennox.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. Just a few points. With respect to Mr. Marriott's request that we — that your Honor set a date by which we file an amended plan and disclosure statement, I think Mr. Bennett referenced when we were here a week ago or ten days ago that we do intend to file probably at least one, if not more, iterations as we progress between now and the disclosure statement hearing, so we intend to do that. We do not intend to drop on the Court and all the other parties to the case, you know, one amended disclosure statement the night before the hearing and expect people to wade through that, so I don't know that a deadline is necessary. In fact, if we can reach agreements that we would want to reflect in that agreement, a deadline may be counterproductive, but I do want to assure the Court that we do intend to do that.

25 With respect to plan objections preceding some stage

of discovery, I do agree with the Court that we can file basic plan objections which give parties -- all the parties in the case an indication of where people are going and file supplemental objections as we did in the eligibility hearing.

With respect to -- I only have one particular comment to the pleading and the response that was filed by Mr. Marriott and his consortium of compatriots, and that is they suggest that we have an April 1st deadline for the city and only the city to designate fact and expert witnesses.

That's actually before we have what might be the solicitation portion of the plan done. I think what would be more appropriate is if we move the city's time to do that to the same time the objectors propose to do that or the creditors propose to do that, which would just be two weeks after the disclosure statement hearing in early May, May 1st, May 2nd, so that's the only particular comment that I had.

And then with respect to what Ms. Neville said, I agree with the longer period. In fact, I would assume that the solicitation period that we set will be one solicitation period for everyone, and I do agree that the retirees need particular time. We are definitely working on customizing the ballots. We are working on the plain English, and I think Ms. Neville did a very good job of describing sort of where we are in the process, and we're working cooperatively to get that done.

THE COURT: I'm interested in your response to her concern about the classification issue and whether that's something that should be resolved sooner than later.

1.3

MS. LENNOX: I do not -- I don't have a problem resolving it sooner than later. I do think -- first of all, we would calculate separate amounts for pension and OPEB, so if it remains a combined class, it will be easy for them to tell, you know, which is which and then a combined amount. The Retiree Committee has raised the issue in their pleading. We do intend to engage with them between now and the disclosure statement hearing and hopefully work something out, but I don't think the city would object to that particular issue.

THE COURT: If I understood her correctly, their position is that in the plan these two different kinds of claims should be classified separately.

MS. LENNOX: We understand that. I can see an argument for that, and I can also see an argument for combining retiree claims in general in one class. They are all, after all, of the same priority, so that is a discussion that we can have with the Retiree Committee between now and the disclosure statement hearing.

THE COURT: So you would agree to build into the scheduling order some separate process to address this question sooner than later?

MS. LENNOX: We'd be -- certainly be amenable to that, your Honor, and that's all I have.

THE COURT: Okay. The door is fully open.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anyone else have any comments about the scheduling order?

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, my comment isn't specifically on that, but it's sort of to what Ms. Neville addressed, and I don't want to be out of place because I'm not privy to a lot of the discussion, but I do represent an individual retiree, and we've had discussions with similar retirees. And one of the other concerns and the understanding is that we try to reach deals with the annuities that are also part of the plan. That was very confusing in the plan. There was a formula that we couldn't find, and I just wanted to make sure that issue is -- it's the third part of the retiree benefit is the pension benefit, the --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: -- health benefits, but also the annuity, which there was a recapture. It was quite confusing in the plan as was outlaid and a big matter of concern to many retirees.

THE COURT: Well, I won't tolerate any confusion.

MR. GOLDBERG: No. I appreciate that.

THE COURT: I just -- I won't. Anyone else? Yes, sir.

2.1

MR. FRIMMER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Rick Frimmer for FMS. Ms. Lennox's last statement about this seriatim modification of the disclosure statement right up until the hearing has us all concerned that we ought to have some deadline date by which we know exactly what it is we're going to object to, and this --

THE COURT: You know, I wish the real world were that simple.

MR. FRIMMER: Even if it's two days beforehand. I mean --

THE COURT: But the truth is agreements with creditors come when they come. Do you want me to set a deadline for you all to come to an agreement with the city? Is that what you want me to do? I don't think so.

MR. FRIMMER: Well, no, but that -- because that can happen afterward also.

THE COURT: Every new agreement potentially requires a new disclosure statement; right?

MR. FRIMMER: Well, we're not talking about what we might agree to. We're talking about changes that might be made because they decide to make a change. That has nothing to do --

THE COURT: Changes what?

MR. FRIMMER: That they decide to make not having to do with a negotiation with a creditor, just change the plan.

THE COURT: Oh, I didn't quite hear that.

MR. FRIMMER: That's what I thought I heard.

THE COURT: Well, I'll ask.

MR. FRIMMER: That's what I thought I heard.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Lennox, the question that's raised is do you foresee any cause to amend the disclosure statement other than as a result of amendments to plans that result from agreements with parties along the way?

MS. LENNOX: Not in a material manner, your Honor. I mean certainly if people come to us and say, "I want you to put this information because we want more information in the disclosure statement," we're going to do that, and that's not going to --

THE COURT: Assuming it's pertinent and accurate.

MS. LENNOX: Assuming it's pertinent and it's -- exactly, so there may be quite a bit of that. In fact, there may be quite a bit of that, your Honor, but --

THE COURT: Well, I encourage it.

MS. LENNOX: And we don't disagree, so I think there will be some of that. I think, as your Honor indicated, it's a little difficult to put a hard-and-fast timeline on that, but I have committed and I will commit that we are not going to leave major, you know, complete rewrites of the disclosure

statement until two days before the hearing. There will be interim filings.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? All right. We'll consider this matter closed. The Court will take it under advisement and issue a revised scheduling order. Let's turn our attention to the city's motion to establish procedures for solicitation and tabulation of votes.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. It's a bit of a long motion, and I'll try to address some of the commentary that was objected -- or was raised in some of the responses as I go forward, and I'm going -- I'm not going to repeat everything we did. I'm going to try to be very straightforward.

I do want to point out, just to reiterate what Ms.

Neville and I reported to the Court, we will file and we intend to file a supplemental motion to approve what it is that we are going to do with respect to the retiree classes for this plain English insert and for voting purposes, so --

THE COURT: What's your timing on that motion?

MS. LENNOX: Well, we're hoping to get it out in the next couple of weeks, your Honor, and that will depend probably on how much detail we put in this plain language version of what we do. It may have to be at the disclosure statement hearing, you know, the actual final version updated because if there are some agreements or something that may

change the verbiage on that, we would want that updated, so there may be a secondary consideration of that, but we do want to get out in front of the Court sort of what we're thinking about sooner rather than later.

THE COURT: Well, all right. I would encourage the two of you, to the extent you might find it helpful in resolving any issues more efficiently, to either get me on the phone or come and see me so that I can give you my guidance on how to deal with your specific issues.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. That's very helpful. We appreciate the offer. Okay. As to -- we asked for several things.

THE COURT: By that I mean your disclosure issues. Your substantive negotiations are being handled --

MS. LENNOX: Yes, your Honor. We understand.

THE COURT: -- at a higher pay grade.

MS. LENNOX: We understand. Okay. So things that we asked for, the relief that we asked for in the solicitation motion, we do ask to set a record date for voting, and just for sort of obvious reasons we set the disclosure statement hearing date as a reasonable record date for voting, so that means whoever holds the claims on that date gets to vote. We also asked for approval of what we'd include in solicitation packages for people who do get to vote, and I think I mentioned to the Court earlier what that

would be. That would be a confirmation hearing notice, which we attached as Exhibit 6-A to the motion; a CD-ROM that contains the plan, the disclosure statement and any exhibits we filed to that date; a ballot; and a return envelope for a ballot; and probably a cover letter explaining what's in there.

THE COURT: Do you feel you need to serve a separate confirmation hearing notice if we serve on everyone what will be a second amended procedures order?

MS. LENNOX: There are some things in the notice that I think would be helpful for people to have, and I'm just referring to the notice here. One is just a notification -- a formal notification of the approval of the disclosure statement, that it's been approved, where they can get it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: We can certainly -- I mean the confirmation hearings will be in your order, your Honor. If your Honor put the voting record date in the order, that would be the other thing that we would notify people of. We also talked to people about if there are transferred claims, you know, who gets to vote a transferred claim. It does talk about a voting deadline. It does reference tabulation rules, so it's a little more --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: -- involved than just a scheduling order, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: So that would be what we propose to put in the solicitation package. For those we do have classes that are nonvoting either because they're unimpaired and deemed to accept or there's one class that will receive nothing and is deemed to reject the plan. We would propose to them -- send them a notice called a notice of nonvoting status, and, again, it has similar information about where they can get the plan and disclosure statement on line or the fact that we will mail it to them if they want free of charge, the fact that they're not voting, but all the other relevant deadlines, you know, confirmation hearing date and things like that.

So we also talk about the solicitation process, and I think we've gone through that with your Honor. You know the proposed dates, the requested dates, and so I won't belabor that. I would just reiterate that we do assume that we need ten days to finalize the disclosure statement and the plan and the documents and get them all in the mail, so we would -- we're requesting that solicitation start -- be deemed to start on April 24th, which is ten days after the disclosure statement hearing.

Now we get into stuff that's been a little more

controversial in the responses. The first is a procedure for resolving disputed voting rights, and as evidenced by the papers that have been filed by the DWSB water and sewer bond trustee and the ad hoc committee on the one hand and the insurers on the other hand, we definitely have a dispute, and we have a much more global dispute than perhaps people might have anticipated. I do think it is the insurers' view that they get to vote all the claims in a particular class, and it is the trustee and the beneficial holders' view that they do not. So the ad hoc procedures that we had proposed in the motion are probably not very workable, so having conferred with counsel for all these parties prior to this hearing -and, frankly, before I get there, your Honor, from the debtor's -- or from the city's perspective, we need to -- two people can't vote the same claim. We need to know who's got the claim, who's going to vote it, and who -- and in what amount and who do we count, and we need it well --

THE COURT: And who to pay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. LENNOX: And who to pay and well before the tabulation is done. We ideally think it should be done by the time your Honor -- by the time we solicit would be ideal to have it done. The parties have requested that between now and next Tuesday the insurer parties and the holder parties try to work out among themselves with the city involved a schedule for resolving their disputes. Hopefully they can

come up with a -- we can come up with a scheduling procedure by next Tuesday. If not, perhaps we could bind this over and appear before your Honor to talk about a schedule to do exactly that next week, but we'll try to do that consensually. It would be the debtor's -- or the city --

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Oh, I would want -- I would want to have a hearing on it regardless.

MS. LENNOX: Okay. Very good. That is to set the schedule and set a procedure. Then the procedure has to play itself out. The city ideally would like to know who's voting what so we know who to mail what to by the time we start solicitation. The parties in interest have asked for a longer period of time to try to work out their differences because if they can't be worked out, they're going to be litigated in front of this Court, and we are going to need to know well before we tabulate the ballots who's got what vote definitively. So that procedure they have proposed -- and they can certainly speak to this; I don't mean to, you know, tread on their water here -- but would take some time past disclosure statement hearing and before the voting deadline is done, preferably ten -- at least ten days before the voting deadline is up, so that is how we're proposing to deal with all of those sets of issues. I think they're very important issues, and so if your Honor is amenable to that, obviously we would sort of bind that over until we can work

that out. Let's see what else I had on that. I think that's all I had on that issue, your Honor. If I missed an issue that an objector raised, they will certainly bring that to your Honor's attention. I can respond.

The other thing that we asked for is the approval of the form of ballots. US Bank, as the trustee, basically raised an objection that said, well, it's kind of premature to do that, don't you think, because the plan might change.

THE COURT: Who did?

MS. LENNOX: US Bank, who's the indenture trustee for the water and sewer bonds. And, you know, looking at the ballots, they're pretty plain vanilla. It says you have a claim in this class, and you vote "yes" or "no," and if you get to make an election, you make an election. And so I don't think that's going to change very much, but there may be changes in, you know, different classifications or things like that, so while I don't necessarily agree that this is premature to approve the forms of ballots that we've attached, if your Honor wants to defer that until the disclosure statement deadline, we could. I don't think these forms are going to change very much.

THE COURT: I think that's a good idea. Let's do that.

MS. LENNOX: Okay. Very good. So we will modify that. We also agree with US Bank's suggestion that we only

need individual ballots for the SRF ballots because they're held by the state, so we don't have to go through the DTC process, so we can make that change.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: We also want to clarify because US Bank made this request in paragraph 14 of its objection that, indeed, the plan does contemplate subclasses. There are 66 series of water and sewer bonds, and so we classified them according to lien priority, water first lien, sewer first lien, but we also said that these classes include subclasses that involve each of the different series. We thought that might be an easier and more efficient way of doing it than having 66 separate classes, but they are separate classes. Each series is a subclass, and you can vote — they can vote claims in the different subclasses differently, but they have to vote all the claims within a subclass the same way, which is generally the procedure that we've set forth for voting claims within a class.

The ad hoc bondholders asked to submit ballots directly to KCC. We have checked with -- rather than going through the DTC system, I think Mr. Kannel had said to the Court there's a way to do it. There is a way to do it, but what the city has to be sure of is that the bonds that are voted -- what the city has to be sure of is that the bonds that are voted by a beneficial holder are actually held by

them as of the record date. And as I indicated before, the only way to know that is for DTC to verify that, so there's a procedure that I have discussed with Mr. Kannel that if it's followed we can permit this sort of direct transmittal to KCC because we would have the verification that the city needed. Mr. Kannel is going to consider that and get back to us, so perhaps we can take that up next week as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: And I think that has to do with ballots and voting and the issues raised there. Again, I think if I missed one, somebody will correct me, and I will respond.

Then the final things that we asked for by this motion, your Honor, are the approval to publish a confirmation hearing notice under Bankruptcy Rule 2002(1) and then finally some tabulation rules. First, as part of that, we've asked for a deadline by which if anybody wants to file a motion to temporarily allow claims for voting under Bankruptcy Rule 3018, that they file that motion by May 1st or ten days after we file an objection to their claim. As part of the tabulation rules, the insurers asked us to make explicit in our ballots how DTC will set up a method to track the elections because DTC tracks the elections made on the ballots. We know how they're going to do that. We're happy to add language to the ballots to that effect. So other than — and I believe —

THE COURT: Add language where?

MS. LENNOX: In the ballots, your Honor, so that people voting know how their election is going to be tracked. We could also put it in the tabulation rolls because they'll get copies of that as well.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think that's the sum and substance of what we've asked for procedurally. I'm happy to answer any questions your Honor may have, and if not I'll respond to any objections I might have missed. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KANNEL: Your Honor, William Kannel for the ad hoc sewer and water bondholder committee. Let me -- I'm going to address a subset of the issues that are at play and ones where we've hopefully agreed to a path toward resolution, a very short path toward resolution by next Tuesday, so let me tell you what the issues are, what they aren't, who we've had a chance to talk to to resolve this, and what the plan is.

At the intersection of the indenture trustee and the water and sewer objections, the insurer's omnibus response, if you will, and our little response on behalf of the ad hoc water and sewer bondholders, there are really three issues at play. One is who actually gets to vote those claims, the beneficial holders or the insurers, the issue that Ms. Lennox just referred to about the elections and whether there is a

lockup between making an election and in a ballot and distribution, and then our somewhat parochial issue about being able to vote directly and not having to go back up through the nominee chain, if you will. What we've agreed to in concept -- and we still have to work up to details, and we've had a chance to speak to counsel to Assured, counsel to NPFG, counsel to FGIC, counsel to Berkshire, counsel to Ambac. I do not think, just because of where people were positioned in the hall, we've had a chance to close the loop with Syncora would be by next Tuesday to agree to a mechanism where what Ms. Lennox proposed, which was basically a schedule to resolve the who gets to vote issue by solicitation to instead drop that into a schedule between solicitation, and I think we agreed with Ms. Lennox ten days before tabulation. Now, we'll have to see the order you're developing sometime in the next day or two to sort of figure that out and figure out what that window is, but that's the game plan. There are other issues that we haven't resolved that, for example, the trustee is going to deal with in his objection.

THE COURT: Well, but --

MR. KANNEL: Sure.

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: -- how do you deal with Ms. Lennox's assertion that it's important to the city in terms of solicitation to get the issue of who gets to vote resolved

before then?

MR. KANNEL: Right. I think at this point they are going to have to solicit the individual beneficial holders. They've already sent out -- I forgot what the number you gave is for the disclosure statement. Soliciting the insurers in addition I think is eight different -- eight additional ballots. I don't think that's much more material cost, your Honor.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. KANNEL: And in any event, they're going to have to --

THE COURT: So the point is that if that decision were made later and required that additional solicitation, we could deal with that.

MR. KANNEL: No. I think the point is that solicitation of the individual bondholders, if the schedule sticks as it is more or less now, is going to take place by April 24th anyway, but we're additionally going to be -- contrary to what's in Ms. Lennox's original motion, be soliciting the insurers, and then during that period we'll get to --

THE COURT: If that becomes --

MR. KANNEL: -- decide who counts.

THE COURT: If that becomes necessary.

MR. KANNEL: If that becomes necessary, exactly,

right. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. KOHN: I believe I may have missed something, your Honor. Your Honor, Samuel Kohn on behalf of Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. Yes, Ms. Lennox and Ms. -- I'm speaking for all the insurers. I don't think any other insurers will get up except for counsel for Syncora. I'm not sure. But one thing just as a clarification, there were other parts of our little objection just dealing with some of the paragraphs in tabulation, for instance, a contingent claim being voted, one dollar or things like that being classified, so the process -- the agreement that we had with Ms. Lennox is that the amount of the ballots or the amount of the voting will also be part of that process that'll take part, and our little objections will -- about language will hopefully also be resolved by Tuesday.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOHN: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. LEMKE: If your Honor please, David Lemke on behalf of US Bank as trustee for the water and sewer bondholders. So it looks like most of the objections that we raised have been addressed one way or the other, either they're going to be put off on the voting dispute or whatever. There are at least two that overlap. Ms. Lennox did clarify that there are multiple subclasses based on the number of series, and that's what we thought was intended by

the plan. The motion seemed to blur that, but we'll just work with them on making sure it's clear when that goes out.

THE COURT: Okay.

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. LEMKE: But the more substantive issue is that Ms. Lennox has also clarified that the debtor intends for all the votes -- if you are a bondholder and you own multiple bonds within a class, you have to vote all those the same way, and we would take issue with that because there are multiple CUSIPs within each class, so within each series there are -- bonds were issued within a series, and some of those bonds have different maturity dates, interest rates, call protections. Some might be insured. Some might not be. Our view is -- and I think the ad hoc committee agrees -that a holder should be required to vote -- should be allowed to vote whatever bonds it holds in CUSIPs diversely, so it might have -- it might have bonds in multiple CUSIPs in the same class. It ought to be able to vote those CUSIPs differently if it chooses to because they're going to be treated differently. The plan actually proposes -- at least if it's a cramdown interest rate, the plan proposes a list of reset interest rates for every CUSIP that has been --THE COURT: Well, but doesn't the law require that

each claim in a given class be treated similarly?

MR. LEMKE: Then maybe the CUSIPs need to be the separate classes because they are -- they are not being

treated similarly, though. The point is that the way the 1 2 debtor has proposed it, a holder in a class might have a bond that gets one interest rate if it's crammed down and might 3 4 have a bond in that same class but it's a different CUSIP that will get a different interest rate because of the way 5 6 the debtor is proposing, so we need to resolve that issue. 7 We thought the -- you know, if the classifications need to be changed, then maybe that's an issue that needs to get fixed 8 9 when we take up the retirees, but certainly we don't want the 10 ballots to go out or the disclosure statement to go out until 11 that's resolved.

THE COURT: This has to be resolved before that's done.

MR. LEMKE: It does, yes. All right. That's it.

THE COURT: That's it?

MR. LEMKE: Thank you, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

12

1.3

14

15

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. ENGLISH: Good afternoon, your Honor. Caroline English from Arent Fox on behalf of Ambac Assurance Corporation. Ms. Lennox's comments were and the discussion so far has been really focused on the water and sewer bonds. Ambac insures general obligation bonds.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MS. ENGLISH: I think with respect to the general obligation bonds, respectfully, there really is no dispute as

to the voting rights on those bonds. Ambac's bond documents are very clear on their face that Ambac has the voting rights. It's in our proof of claim. The city has those documents. However, to the extent the city has imposed this default rule that they believe the beneficial holders may have the right to vote, I think our discussions earlier today outside in the hallway were that the general obligation bond insurers would also participate in these discussions over the next five days with the city and the water and sewer bond insurers and holders to work out a consensual arrangement so that it -- you know, it covers all bonds, if you will, and we're happy to do that.

1.3

THE COURT: Of course, if we allow everyone to vote and no matter how we tally it the class rejects the plan, it doesn't matter who had the right to vote; right?

MS. ENGLISH: If all the insurers and all holders reject a plan, I suppose so. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. MARRIOTT: Good afternoon again, your Honor. Vince Marriott, EEPK, the holder. We didn't file an objection to the procedures motion; however, I did think it would be useful to rise in response to some of the objections that have been filed. Just to put on the record, first of all, that although the insurers believe they have the right to vote, at least this holder doesn't agree with that position. On the other hand, we think that what I'll

describe as the proposed two ballot solution is an elegant way to push the problem down the road to where it may not matter because, as you point out, if insurers and holders vote the same way, then who had the right to vote doesn't really matter. So although we have a different substantive view of the world than the insurers, we think that the two ballot solution is sort of an elegant way around this issue at this point.

MR. FRIMMER: Your Honor, Rick Frimmer from Schiff Hardin for FMS. First, I wanted to just join in what Mr. Marriott just said about our agreement with the notion of -- you know, of the question of who would get the right to vote, but --

THE COURT: Okay.

1.3

MR. FRIMMER: -- we agree with the solution.

Secondly, just to say that because of some of the discussion surrounding the insurance question, I would point out a couple things which might be -- one which is, I think, generic to all of the -- I'm going to call them bonds, which is I was confused particularly by the tabulation procedures in paragraph 39 as to whether because the bar date order and motion specifically allowed the indenture trustees to file the proof of claims on behalf of all the beneficial holders, I assume the city doesn't intend that the beneficial holders need to comply with the 3018 motion procedure for tabulation

because in our case, for example, Wilmington would have filed a proof of claim for all the COPs claims, so no actual beneficial holder filed a proof of claim for those. I'm not really sure -- I don't think you intended it, but one could read the 3018 procedures to require beneficial holders to file something, so that should be clarified.

1.3

Secondly, the procedures -- the solicitation motion provides for the Class 9 claims that if a settlement box is checked, it becomes irrevocable. I don't think any other ballot is irrevocable until the end of the voting deadline and especially if we're going to have to do a vote, I think that ought to be eliminated.

The third thing just to note that although the COPs claims are for definition purposes described as debt instruments in the solicitation motion, we, of course, don't agree with that, but we agree with the procedures.

MS. NEVILLE: Your Honor, we're not a part of this motion -- Carole Neville on behalf of the Retiree

Committee -- but we haven't actually worked out with

Ms. Lennox that we're probably going to use a different solicitation package, including a different confirmation notice for the retirees, because it's quite complicated. And I was thinking that it might be useful since it was very confusing on the bar date notice that there just be a little legend that says on the general solicitation and confirmation

notice this doesn't apply to retirees.

THE COURT: Um-hmm. Okay.

MS. CECCOTTI: Your Honor, Babette Ceccotti. Just a quick follow-up to Ms. Neville's comments, which I agree with, by the way, but in terms of the confirmation notice, I believe I heard Ms. Lennox saying that the actual penning of the ballots and the approval is going to await disclosure statement. It seems to me to make sense to have the general confirmation notice deferred as well, but I didn't hear that mentioned and just --

THE COURT: You say confirmation notice. You mean confirmation hearing notice?

MS. CECCOTTI: Yes, yes, to defer that as well.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. CECCOTTI: That way we have everything kind of marching along without having to worry about whether the wording in one and the other on key points that might apply across the board are not worded differently.

THE COURT: Okay. Based on what I've heard so far,
I think we will convene a hearing next Tuesday at ten o'clock
to consider a stipulation to the extent you've been able to
reach one on how to resolve the who gets to vote issue --

MS. LENNOX: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: -- although I do want to hear from you on why not solicit everyone and defer the issue if it's only

eight additional ballots.

MS. LENNOX: I think, your Honor, that's exactly what people have proposed is that ballots would go out to everyone, including the insurers.

THE COURT: All right. So if --

MS. LENNOX: The issue we have -- and it's an issue -- I forget who raised it. Perhaps it was Mr. Dubrow, but perhaps I got that wrong. There's one issue relating to the amount of voting that if we're going to send out ballots to the insurers at the same time, it's going to be sort of a bigger issue than perhaps -- it may be a bigger issue because I think what the insurers would like is that the ballots go out -- and we can talk about this more next week, but the ballots go out --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. LENNOX: -- in the full amount for principal and interest that they insure, but they may not have paid all that, and part of that is tied up in whether they're a holder and whether they get to vote the whole claim or whether they don't, so we're going to have to have some mechanism as part of these procedures to figure out if they don't get the full P&I amount of the vote, which I think would be some people's position, then what is their lesser amount that they get to vote, and is it subordinated under 509(c), so those issues are going to have to be worked out, your Honor, as part of

these procedures, so --

1

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, but I'm wondering why even that can't be deferred in case --

MS. LENNOX: I think, your Honor --

THE COURT: -- and to deal with it only if it actually become necessary in terms of determining acceptance under the Bankruptcy Code?

MS. LENNOX: Well, one of the things that the debtor -- or one of the things that the city doesn't want to have happen because we are -- as you've heard today, at least for just water and sewer, we have 66 subclasses and we have 337 or 377 CUSIPs, which somebody just mentioned making into their own separate subclasses, and I want to talk about that for a minute. When you're dealing with the kind of voting that is this complicated and this many parties at this great expense, leaving everything to the end of the day is kind of a recipe for disaster. That's a bit of a free-for-all. more that we can have settled and certain about how things are going to work up front, I'm not saying problems won't arise, but it's less likely that problems will arise, and when they do, they'll be manageable, so the city's original position was -- and we put this in our motion -- we ought to know who's going to vote before we solicit so it avoids problems down the road, it's very clear, everybody knows. Because the parties are willing to try to work out a

resolution process for this, we were willing to compromise on that deadline, but what I don't want to have happen is to sort of not resolve this at all and then have before -- when the ballots are trying to be tabulated, then --

THE COURT: Well, I want to be very blunt with you --

MS. LENNOX: Okay.

THE COURT: -- as if I'm, you know, not normally. Is there any reasonable likelihood that any of these bond classes will vote in favor of this plan or that any -- or that any of these insurers will?

MS. LENNOX: Well, there's the rub, your Honor, absolutely. We think there's a great possibility that certain classes, particularly of the secured bonds, will vote in favor of this plan, but maybe the insurers for other reasons won't, and that's the kind of problem we don't want to be arguing about seven days before the confirmation hearing. We want to know what the rules are going to be well before that because I do think that's a possibility, and we are worried about it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: So I would suggest -- and I suppose we can take this up next week, but I would suppose -- would suggest that it would be highly impractical and totally unnecessary to have a separate class for voting purposes for

each separate CUSIP in one series of bonds.

THE COURT: Well, I would agree with that, but doesn't the law say that every claim in a given class has to be treated similarly?

MS. LENNOX: And they are being treated similarly.

The different --

THE COURT: Oh, they're not getting different interest rates?

MS. LENNOX: They are, but what we're saying is you get a market interest rate, and what that chart is intended to say is depending on when your bonds are due and what -- you know, what collateral they have, whether it's first priority collateral, second priority collateral, this is what the market says your interest rate should be, and it was done -- and to be full disclosure, people can challenge it if they want, but the treatment of the class is they get market rate. They get market rate if they choose --

THE COURT: But the market rate is different depending on when the bond is due?

MS. LENNOX: Correct, and the collateral position because we have --

THE COURT: And that goes by CUSIP?

MS. LENNOX: And that goes by CUSIP, and one series of bonds can have different CUSIPs, so I would suggest --

THE COURT: Because they have different maturity

dates?

MS. LENNOX: Correct. So hopefully we can work that out consensually, but if not, if there's still an objection to it, your Honor can -- we can discuss that next week. I think that's all. With respect to the question of whether beneficial holders have to file 3018's, I mean they certainly can if they want. They're not required to. And in the plan we already set forth amounts for bond claims of what we think we're going to allow them in, so normally you do a 3018 if there's a contingent claim or an objection to a claim, and that doesn't seem to be the case here.

And I do want to clarify one thing that Ms. Neville said. She said that this motion doesn't apply to the retirees. In some senses it does. I mean if there's a voting record date or dates that your Honor sets, I mean those are going to apply to everybody, but I agree that, you know, specific solicitation procedures we're going to work out with them, so I just want to be clear about that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this question about the  $\ensuremath{\texttt{COPs}}$  --

MS. LENNOX: Yes.

THE COURT: -- because the city has filed an adversary proceeding --

MS. LENNOX: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- which in some sort of conceptual 1 2 sense is an objection to any claim that they might file. MS. LENNOX: Um-hmm. 3 THE COURT: Will there be a process -- do you foresee a process to estimate that claim as part of the plan 5 6 confirmation process because it's unlikely the litigation would be resolved before then? MS. LENNOX: Right. That is a disputed claim right 8 9 I think we have procedures in the tabulation rules for 10 disputed claims. If they want to set up a 3018 procedure, 11 we're happy to talk about that with them, and perhaps we can 12 reach out and do that proactively, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I would strongly recommend that in this one-week period that you have allowed yourselves here. 14 15 MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. So we'll reconvene next Tuesday 17 at two o'clock. I actually want to adjourn the hearing on --18 MS. LENNOX: Tuesday at ten, your Honor? 19 THE COURT: Tuesday at ten. What did I say? 20 MS. LENNOX: Two. 2.1 THE COURT: No, not two, ten. Adjourn the hearing 22 on the solicitation and tabulation motion until then to see 23 what you've resolved here in the meantime. 24 MS. LENNOX: Okay. 25 THE COURT: And I'll make the same offer in

connection with either one of those matters. If you want to get me on the phone to either sound me out on something or to help you to resolve something, I'm very willing to do that.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. We appreciate the offer.

THE COURT: All right. Then let's turn our attention finally to the status conference on the city's motion to approve the swaps compromise.

MR. HERTZBERG: Good afternoon, your Honor. Hertzberg on behalf of the City of Detroit. Your Honor, we've asked for an order shortening time to deal with the motion on the compromise that we've made with the banks. I'd first like to indicate to the Court that during this period that's provided for on page 2 of the term sheet the city is continuing to make the payments through the collateral account as previously done in that the money is being placed in segregated accounts by the bank subject to further order of the Court as provided on page 2 of the term sheet. asked as part of the process to have the Court shorten notice and set a hearing for March 20th to try and move the process along in regard to the settlement. Our thought is is that a lot of the testimony that was given at the prior hearing in regard to the swap settlement that the Court previously denied is good testimony in regard to background for this settlement, and we believe that the Court can take judicial

notice of that under Federal Rule of Evidence 2001 and also that it's available to be used under Federal Rule of Evidence 807, so we're -- what I would suggest to the Court is that we put in a procedure in order to designate portions of that prior testimony that was held before this Court for witnesses and then a period of time, and I can give the Court some suggested times, for counter-designation by anyone who happens to file an objection. We only --

THE COURT: That sounds unnecessarily complex to me.

MR. HERTZBERG: I'm open to suggestions from the

Court on it.

THE COURT: Why don't we just say that all the evidence that was submitted in connection with the prior hearings on your prior motions is evidence on this one?

MR. HERTZBERG: That's satisfactory with us, including the exhibits, your Honor. We will only be bringing probably one live witness on a very short basis. We intend on calling Kevyn Orr, and his direct examination I anticipate taking anywhere from 30 to 45 minutes maximum. We're looking at whether we need an additional witness of Mr. Malhotra, who has appeared before this Court several times and given testimony. I don't think we need it, but we need another day or two to go through his prior testimony and make sure that we have what we need to build a proper record.

THE COURT: So you'll make that decision by Friday?

MR. HERTZBERG: Yes, your Honor, absolutely. So that takes care of the -- dealing with the prior testimony and exhibits. What I suggest is --

1

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, I want to -- I want to hear from other parties before making a final decision on the evidence issue.

MR. HERTZBERG: Understood. What we propose to the Court is is that any objections to the proposed settlement be filed by five o'clock on Friday, March 14th, and that the city be given until March 18th to file its reply. And as I indicated to the Court, that we're requesting that the hearing take place on March 20th, and that's dependent upon -- when I say March 20th, on the length of the hearing. We don't believe that this hearing should take more than five to six hours maximum, and let me tell you how I see it taking place and give the Court an idea of how I see it unfolding on that day. I believe that there's only -- or that it would only be necessary for the city, at least, to give a ten- to fifteen-minute at most opening statement, and I'd ask that the Court limit any objectors to the same period of time and if there's several of them, have them divide it up and have it done within 30 minutes. We would then put on Mr. Orr, who I indicated would only take 30 to 45 minutes on direct, and I'd ask that the Court limit any cross-examination of Mr. Orr to two hours. And then I believe it's more than sufficient

argument. That way, based upon the record that has taken place in the previous hearing and the new information that has come out during this hearing, five to six hours is more than sufficient time to put in the evidence and to hear the parties' objections if there are any.

THE COURT: Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Would anyone like to be heard regarding this? Sir.

MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. Obviously, I lived the first forbearance agreement hearing, and I sort of resolved today that I would not attempt to argue the merits of the substance of our objections. I don't think that's prudent, but I wanted to come and share a view with you in terms of process. This motion was just filed on Monday night, so it's a relatively recently filed motion, and a couple points, I think. The first is that there is no emergency. If you look at the proposed deal that even -- even if it works as the city says that it does, the deal provides that the city will just continue doing what it has been doing for months since July of last year with respect to the monthly account and through the end of the bankruptcy, so there is not even the sort of notional argument for speed that we heard the first

time around in terms of how we handle this. I think that we should bear that in mind when we're considering allowing parties to assess this new deal to determine whether they can resolve their objections without the need for a hearing, which is always in everyone's interest, and I was merely coming to propose that we set a date a week from now at which we would come back and revert to you on whether we've been able to do that and, if not, what our proposed schedule was.

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I do want to preview something with you, though, with respect to Mr. Hertzberg's comments, which is the deal has changed dramatically in terms of what claims are being settled, so I think there will be real relevance questions when it comes to the prior testimony compared to this deal. Remember that under the prior agreement -- and it was somewhat complicated because it was notionally only an optional termination agreement, so you have to kind of couple it with the performance under the agreement that was anticipated to come with the order. You saw an actual termination of the swap, a termination of the relations between swap counterparties and the service corps, an impact on the -- an impact that was somewhat murky on the relationship between the service corps and the city, and then termination of the collateral agreement by the terms of the collateral agreement. That was the package of claims that were being settled as part of the consideration.

is very different. Number one, this deal proposes to leave the swap in place. Number two, the city has now, I believe, taken the view in the interim since the last forbearance agreement that now the service corporations are sham entities with whom there can be no deal, so despite the fact that they included them the first time, they are now not included here, and so the new term sheet, which is just the term sheet, leaves the swap in place, and it also leaves undisturbed the relationship between the service corporations and the city.

It still purports to eliminate --

THE COURT: Why is this anything you care about?

MR. HACKNEY: This is highly relevant to Syncora as the insurer of the swap because we are not released from our insurance, and yet the obligation becomes unsecured if it works in the fashion they say. I actually don't think that it works, for what it's worth, but I'm not going to argue the merits to you. I do -- what I think --

THE COURT: All right. So you're not going to settle. Let's just get to it.

MR. HACKNEY: I'm not sure. We've been -- we've had conversations. I mean I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Seriously, come on.

MR. HACKNEY: No. I would -- I think I've --

THE COURT: Let's just get to it.

MR. HACKNEY: I've been, I would say, equally candid

with you from time to time when I've had the pleasure of --1 2 THE COURT: What do you mean, from time to time? 3 MR. HACKNEY: Well, only not when --4 THE COURT: You don't mean candid. You meant blunt, 5 yes. Okay. MR. HACKNEY: I try to avoid --6 7 THE COURT: Yes. MR. HACKNEY: I never want to be rude. 8 9 THE COURT: You're not often --10 MR. HACKNEY: I hope that I'm not. No. I think 11 that there's a real -- there's a likelihood maybe that we'll 12 object. We have very serious concerns, but I will tell you I 13 don't think it's a certainty. I mean we have been dialoguing 14 with the swap counterparties. We were not included in the 15 negotiation of the term sheet. We were sort of held at arm's 16 length. 17 THE COURT: Well, but you can negotiate and litigate 18 at the same time. 19 MR. HACKNEY: You can, but, your Honor --20 THE COURT: It's what we lawyers do. 2.1 MR. HACKNEY: Well, but what I think is more 22 efficient, though, is I'm asking for a week. I mean, your 23 Honor, this was filed Monday night, and it's a different 24 deal. And I will tell you I've quite literally not spoken

with my client about the motion itself. We've been aware of

25

81

drafts of the term sheet for a week. I'm not going to tell 1 2 you that it fell on my lap at midnight, but I had a first day in another case yesterday, so I just quite literally haven't 3 4 discussed it with my client. What I'd propose is this. Give us one week to come back to you on status with a report on 5 were we able to cut a deal or not. And we will get down to 6 it with them and decide whether we're loving or fighting, and if we are fighting with a view on can we agree on a schedule, 8 9 I don't think I'm going to be able to agree to Mr. 10 Hertzberg's schedule, but I also can't rule out that I won't 11 try to understand the idea to which prior testimony is 12 applicable and can come in. I mean I'm always willing to 13 engage at a practical level to streamline the trial of 14 something, but please hear me as saying there are material 15 changes in the deal, and this is already a complex structure, 16 so the way it all interacts is --17 THE COURT: Well, but if some evidence in the prior trial is irrelevant, so what? 18 19 MR. HACKNEY: It's more that the prior evidence, if 20 it is irrelevant or if some of it is irrelevant, is not on 21 point for what the claims are being settled. There could be 22 a failure --23 THE COURT: Right, so you can point that out, and 24 we'll deal with it.

MR. HACKNEY: We can, but, your Honor, bear in mind

25

that in the last trial we didn't take discovery on the underlying claims being settled. We took discovery on the business judgment process by which the debtor went after -- elected to enter into the settlement, so I think, based on the standard that was applied, there is a gap in the record in terms -- and the Court noted it at the last hearing, which is what is the evidence --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: So do you want discovery here? MR. HACKNEY: That's what I would hope to come back to you in a week on, and I also have to evaluate what is the nature of my own objection, you know, is it factual, intensely factual, or is it legal. I mean there are a lot of things I've thought about in the context of the last agreement to be sure. I'm not a babe in the woods on this issue, but this is a new deal, new structure, new claims, new and different claims being settled. I do need a little time to think it through and advise my client to try and understand how this fits together. I don't think it's as easy as Mr. Hertzberg says, which is we'll just remember all the stuff we did together in December. We'll have another 45 minutes and, presto, we're done. I wanted to give you that perspective, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. NEVILLE: Carole Neville on behalf of the retirees. Your Honor, we have a different concern, which is

the plan support agreement, which expressly creates an impaired consenting class for \$85 million, which the city expressly said they will use for cramming down any class that doesn't accept the plan, so it may be --

THE COURT: So you'll object on that grounds?

MS. NEVILLE: Yes. We would object on that ground,
but we may want some discovery of Mr. Orr on that to see how
that --

THE COURT: What do you want?

MS. NEVILLE: -- plan support agreement was formulated and what the discussions --

THE COURT: Like a deposition or --

MS. NEVILLE: Yes.

1.3

2.1

THE COURT: Anyone else? Sir.

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes, your Honor. Vince Marriott on behalf of EEPK. Two quick points. One is to comment on something that Mr. Hackney commented on. This case sort of has emergency motion expedited hearings. I mean it's fatiguing, and it seems that when it's unnecessary we ought not to fall into the trap of doing everything on an expedited basis just because we've been doing everything on an expedited basis, and --

THE COURT: Um-hmm. I'm going to ask Mr. Hertzberg when it's his turn to come back to explain why he needs a hearing on March 20th.

MR. MARRIOTT: And I think the other thing that was missing from Mr. Hertzberg's timeline -- and Ms. Neville addressed it in part -- we ought to be at least entitled to depose the witnesses that the city intends to put forward at the hearing. Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, I'm going to be blunt. Syncora has said that they need more time to analyze this. want to give the Court a little background so it understands when they stand before you and ask for more time because the motion has been recently filed and they want to be able to analyze the motion further and need to spend time going through it. February 4th the banks told Syncora the amount of the settlement with the permission, of course, of the city and with confidentiality. February 18th they had a detailed oral conversation, the banks, with Syncora and walked them through the transaction that they were about to enter into with the city. February 24th they received the term sheet, which is now attached to the motion, so they've had the term sheet for approximately ten days, eleven days. So when they come before the Court and they say to the Court, "We need time to analyze this," what have they been doing for the last They've been brought into the process. deliberately brought them in to see if they could resolve issues and not face an objection, and now they stand before the Court and say to the Court, "We need more time to analyze

this." I suggest to the Court they've been looking at this deal for a long time now, not just a couple days.

In regard to the Court's question of why we need a hearing on an expedited basis, we need to get down to the settlement and figure out whether the Court is going to approve it or not. It drives the plan process. It's important to the plan. If the Court does not approve it -- and I believe the Court will approve it based upon what we filed before the Court, but if for some reason the Court didn't, we need to find out what the alternatives are, and we need to know now. We can't be in a position of paying this money out and not having certainty of what we're doing, so I ask that the Court expedite the hearing on the schedule that we asked for.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further from anyone?

MR. MARRIOTT: Just quickly, your Honor. This case is not the City versus Syncora, although it may seem that way sometimes. There are other objectors who were not given all of this or potential objectors who were not given this preview. Second, this has been going on since July. Why something has to be decided by March 20th versus, for example, April 20th or even an additional 30 days would be a much more sane way to approach this is entirely unclear to

me.

1.3

MR. HACKNEY: Very brief. I hate to get the Court into all of the sort of back and forth, but what I -- I do want to respond to the notion which is we had actually asked to be involved in the negotiations. We weren't allowed to be, and we've been asking for the term sheet. We had to wait weeks to get it. I don't think I misrepresented to the Court. I didn't say I just got the term sheet Monday night. We had gotten it sometime last week. We have been looking at it. We do have serious questions about it. It wasn't the motion that was filed itself until Monday night that we could see where they had finally landed, so I don't think that I misstated anything to you, but I wanted to clarify the record to the extent I had.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: Jerome Goldberg appearing on interested party David Sole. I have no idea what discussions have been with Syncora, but I know I participated in this trial on behalf of my client because of our very strong concern of the role of the swaps in the crisis in Detroit and the role of the banks in the crisis, which in many ways is even sharper in light of the cuts that have been announced to retirees that I think are being looked at very sharply, and I would just ask for at least a little extra time so we could have some time to prepare. We just saw this yesterday. I

tried to talk about it to determine whether we're in a

position to intervene, and I think having a trial by March

20th is not reasonable, at least some extra time to give some

time, especially when there are other answers that have to be

done in the next week or two relative to the disclosure

statement.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I'll enter a scheduling order in the next day or so. Is there anything else anyone would like to bring up? All right. We're in recess.

MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you, Judge.

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is adjourned.

(Proceedings concluded at 4:17 p.m.)

8

9

10

11

12

13

INDEX

WITNESSES:

None

EXHIBITS:

None

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/ Lois Garrett

March 10, 2014

Lois Garrett